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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871. NO. 293.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Conference at Gastein.

Relations Between Austria and Germany.

Russia Preparing for War.

French Assembly Not to be Dissolved.

THE POPE PREDICTS HIS EARLY DELIVERANCE.

Result of the Gastein Conference.

LONDON, August 30.—The conference at Gastein has confirmed the agreement between Austria and Prussia in some important principles. The policy and details of this agreement were arranged as to the nucleus of the treaty, but not a formal treaty, as the functionaries whose services would have been necessary to the drawing of a formal treaty were not present. The secret, exact terms, are better kept. The statement of policy made by the Vienna Cabinet in December last created a situation between Austria and Prussia which called for the more accurate definition of their relations than could be secured by the exchange of a diplomatic note. The Gastein conference enabled the Chancellors, by confidential conversations, to reach an understanding exactly how the interests of the two powers could be realized to their mutual advantage, and how the good understanding might be utilized by dealing together against the other powers. The Roumania Railway disability has thus received a satisfactory solution in the interest of Austria. Prussia is regarded as a happy augury for the application of similar joint action in future difficulties. The league for maintaining peace means war against every power that can be provoked to distract the peace. Russia, knowing the league, makes open preparations for war.

French Assembly Not to be Dissolved.

VERSAILLES, August 30.—The subject of the dissolution of the French Assembly is settled for the present. At a caucus held to-day by the extreme Left, presided over by Gambetta, it was found to be so divided that it was determined to abandon the idea.

The Pope's Deliverance Near at Hand.

ROME, August 30.—The Pope, in receiving the homage of the Papal Guards, said: "I cannot name the day of our deliverance, but the time is not remote when we shall issue forth together from our prison."

The Press and the Assembly.

PARIS, August 31.—The Conservative organs today express satisfaction with the progress made yesterday in the Assembly upon the bill for the prolongation of the power of Thiers, and say that the majority of the Chamber, reconstructed against radicalism, will support the Government and policy of Thiers.

The journals blame the Government for giving any consideration to the preamble offered by Vital, which affirms the constitutional power of the Assembly, and which was adopted at yesterday's session of the Chamber.

Death of Francis William Russell.

LONDON, August 31.—Francis William Russell, member of Parliament from Limerick, died to-day, aged seventy.

Proceedings of the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 31.—In the Assembly to-day, Picard made a fervent appeal for harmony in the Chamber and country. He said it was the duty of all Frenchmen in the presence of an enemy to forget their dissensions, grasp the hand of fellowship and take all means to strengthen rather than weaken the power of the Government. The remainder of the preamble in relation to the constituent powers of the Assembly was then adopted. Subsequently Dufoure's paragraph eulogizing the conduct of Thiers was carried by a vote of 521 yeas against 94 nays. One hundred members abstained from voting.

Death of Paul De Kock.

LONDON, August 31.—Paul De Kock, the novelist and writer, is dead.

The Cholera in Eastern Prussia.

BERLIN, August 31.—Several cases of cholera, in a town of East Prussia, says that in the small village of Chimachow, with a total population of 479, thirty-four have been attacked with symptoms of cholera, forty-six of which terminated fatally.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 31 —Consols, 93¾. Bonds—5 20s of '62, 93¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, August 31.—Bonds—5-20s of '62, 90¾; 6's, 93½.

PARIS, August 31.—Rentes 56 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾ @9¾.

Spring wheat 10s 2d@10s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 39s 6d.

REVOLUTIONARY MEXICO.

Revolt in Oaxaca—Anti-Protestant Riot—Election of Juarez Doubtful—Outbreak in Matamoras and Monterey.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 24.—The *Press* has announced the breaking out of a revolution in Oaxaca against the State Government, and that Diaz is at the head of several hundred men.

In a riot against the Protestants at Morelia seven persons were killed. Copies of an agrarian law are scattered all over the country, inciting dissent among the ignorant.

The election of Juarez is more doubtful than ever. Money is freely offered for official positions. Congress will vote and act independent of the vote of the people.

MONTEREY, August 31.—A local revolution is imminent. Garzanella, another gubernatorial candidate in the recent election, has imprisoned the present Governor on a charge of perjury. He is unable to obtain a body of troops to back his people. He is sustained by a party of revolutionists, who are recruiting.

MATAMORAS, August 31.—A revolution is deemed inevitable. There is a division among the Liberals, the reactionists are taking decided ground, and the leaders are organizing for the impending struggle.

POLITICAL.

Butler Speaks in Worcester.

WORCESTER, August 31.—General Butler made another political speech here to-night, which was in effect a part repetition of the doctrine he enunciated by his speech at Springfield. He made some allusions to his family's financial handling was Messachusetts newspapers, and referred to his candidacy for Governorship. He renominated Grant for the Presidency.

The Iowa U. S. Senatorship.

NEW YORK, August 31.—A telegram to the *Herald* from Washington reports that Senator Hon. Jesse D. Wilson, who arrived in that city yesterday, reports that William B. Allison is almost sure of being elected United States Senator from Iowa. The letter of Dr. Newman to the Methodist clergymen—a copy of which he is known to have written, but which was suppressed—will not, Mr. Wilson judges, injure Allison.

People say Mr. Wilson thinks the absence of so many officials from the seat of government is having a soreness on the Grant party. Others are of the opinion that General Grant will be renominated and re-elected.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

The lowest pressure, which was central Wednesday afternoon north of Lake Ontario, has moved northeastward beyond our stations. Heavy rain was reported Wednesday in northern New England. Partially cloudy and clearing weather prevailed today from Lake Michigan eastward to the Atlantic, and clear and pleasant weather from this region southward. Cloudy and threatening weather has been reported on the coast of Louisiana, and it is probable that a storm of small dimensions has prevailed on the coast of Texas, but this evening's reports from the State are not yet received. The barometer, after rising in the northwest, has again fallen from Missouri Valley northward, with fresh southerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and cool weather is probable for to-night from New England to Georgia and the Ohio valley; clear and clearing weather on the lakes; local and light winds and increased temperature for Friday over the same region; a falling barometer and southerly winds from Lake Huron to Tennessee and westward to Missouri.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1871.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

The steamship Java, which left Liverpool on the 19th of August, ran into the Norwegian bark Manta on the night of the 22d inst., and sent her down with seven lives on board. The Manta was making a trip from Portsmouth to Quebec. She had on board twelve hands, of whom but one was saved by the boats sent out by the Java. The Java was but slightly injured. When she was out four days a sailor fell overboard and was lost.

PHYSICIAN STABBED!

Dr. L. Parson, in charge of the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island, was stabbed in the neck by one of the patients' whom he was making his rounds. The wound is considered dangerous.

YEARLY COTTON STATEMENT.

Total receipts from all points, 3,298,874 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,076,946 bales, and the Continent 788,894.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

Ex-Mayor Havemeyer will preside at the meeting of citizens in September, in reference to the alleged corruption of the city government.

THE TAMMANY THEFT.

Further accounts of the expenditures sent to the Board of Supervisors by the City Controller are given in the *Times* to-day, from which it appears that warrants were issued to the New York Printing Company for printing during the years 1869, 1870 and part of 1871, to the amount of $1,467,269. The amount paid out for stationery is $371,393; for advertising $369,154. The *Times* says that a compilation of what was paid out, expenditures under the heads printing, stationery and advertising, will show an amount of nearly $3,000,000; of this amount nearly $2,000,000 went to the New York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and transporting.

POLITICAL.

Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., August 31.—The Business Committee of the Conservative Convention reported a plan of party organization throughout the State, which was adopted. The committee not having prepared to report a platform was allowed to sit during the session of the Convention. The resolution inviting Gov. Walker to a seat on the platform, which was taken yesterday, was taken up and after a spirited discussion adopted with only three dissenting votes.

The bodies of two men, supposed to be the parties who robbed an express messenger on a train near Moscow, some weeks since, were found hanging to a tree near New Madrid, Mo., a few days ago.

MEET me by moonlight alone
In the grove at the rate of the vote,
And there you shall drink to my health
A glass of Pier, Durnals & Co.'s Cream ale.

Best Louisville Tobacco
At the Checkered Front.

WHITEHOUSE-CHENEY.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP.

The Matter as Badly Muddled as Ever.

Dr. Cheney's Reply to the Bishop

CHICAGO, August 31.—Bishop Whitehouse publishes in the *Tribune* this morning a column and a half reply to the recent communication of the wardens of Christ Church, in which they seek to disabuse the Bishop of the statement he has caused to be made public, that the officers of Christ Church had receded from the position taken by the wardens in their letter to the Bishop of the 14th inst., and that they had consented to an absence of their rector from the chancel of Christ Church on the occasion of an Episcopal visitation, and that the candidates prepared by him for confirmation and by him admitted to the communion shall be presented for that rite by some other clergyman. In his reply Bishop Whitehouse quotes an extract from the letter of Mr. Crane, Jr., written to the Bishop, naming the day when they would be glad to receive him at Christ Church. The extract was as follows:

"In the absence of the rector of this parish, the wardens give notice that the Right Reverend Bishop of this diocese will hold an Episcopal visitation and administer the sacred rite of Confirmation in Christ church, Chicago, on the fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, being the 10th day of September next, at the usual hour of morning service, the Bishop having been pleased to change the time from the 18th of August to the 10th of September. I beg you to believe me, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"ALBERT CRANE,
"Warden of Christ Church."

The Bishop insists that the first fourteen words of the extract warranted him in the statement that Mr. Cheney would be conveniently absent on the occasion of his visitation. The Bishop also, in his reply, gives quite a lengthy account of an interview which he had with Mr. Crane, subsequent to the writing of the letter above quoted from, in which he says that Mr. Crane assured him that Mr. Cheney would be absent. The Bishop also asserts that Dr. Kelly, during the preceding week, came to ask his consent to officiate in Christ church the following Sunday at the invitation of Mr. Cheney, which Mr. Cheney had been to see Dr. Kelly to urge him to do. Dr. Kelly replied in substance, to Mr. Cheney, that he could not consistently promise himself by any services recognizing Mr. Cheney. To this Mr. Cheney rejoined by declaring that he did not wish any clergyman to be compromised through him with the Bishop; that Dr. K. would observe that the invitation was from the wardens alone, and he was only the bearer of it; that he, Mr. Cheney, would be absent, and that he would be in the church he would not appear or interfere, but would take his seat in a pew among the congregation.

To this statement Mr. C. replies: "No man who knows me could believe that I would take so unduly inconsistently a position as that indicated by the closing sentence of the above. I had supposed my previous conversation had enabled me to spare Sunday in the city. I should certainly have informed Dr. K. that such was the case, and that I should not feel the service he so kindly consented to give. Upon calling me that gentleman this morning he assured me that he never represented me as making such a statement, but only told the Bishop that the Dr. supposed in the event of my being in the church, I would absent myself from the service. How far the assumptions of the whole letter are reliable, can be judged by this specimen."

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FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

What Is and What Is Not Fashion.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

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There never was a time when it is so difficult to tell just what is and just what is not fashion; never a time when authorities were so many and their dictates so little heeded; never a time when there was such universal demand for fashion or such utter disregard of it by those who are naturally its truest exponents.

Milliners, dress makers and dealers in fancy goods have gone to Europe in sheer desperation, but they can bring back nothing new; there is nothing new to bring back. The French are despoiled, and have lost their *prestige*, the Germans have been busy fighting and are slow at making changes even in fashion. The German fashion papers repeat the same styles, month after month, and year after year, with unwearying pertinacity, excellent evidence of their thrift and good sense, but not of their ability to supply our novelty loving people with the dress excitement they have learned to love.

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We shall have a square stand up light between the enormously long trains, of which everybody is tired, but which French dressmakers will insist upon being the fashion as they were two years ago, and the hoderkin train, which is so much more graceful, and so much better adapted to our sixteen feet broad streets. It would not be surprising if we had a sensation later in the season in the way of something enormously absurd, for the Parisan modistes will see the necessity for a *coup d'etat* in order to regain their lost ground, and believing that nothing can be too violent or too extravagant for the Americans, they may endeavor to invent something that will carry the field by a *tour de force*.

WHAT IS FASHION.

In the meantime it may be as well to hold our souls in patience, and anchor the little common sense we are allowed to exercise to one or two facts, which no *coup d'etat* can disturb. These are, first, that the best authorities in fabrics have reappeared in the "cloth" colors which were so fashionable last winter, but in a vastly greater variety of shades —wine color, plum color, olive green, sage green, ash gray, walnut brown, marine blue, and prune, all rye, called last winter "altogether color, all belong to the fashionable list, and are destined to fill the dress house with *ten thousand* different shades, ranging from light to dark, and giving indescribably lovely tones. The second fact, of difficulty in making these fine shades in quality, in consequence of the extinction of the French silk looms, and in view of the price of raw wool has advanced materially, and woolen fabrics also, there is likely to be a scarcity of best styles and higher prices as the season advances. We should advise an early selection therefore, particularly when quality and fabrics are very much desired.

Ladies who are highly economical, the selection of staple materials that are known to be good. There is a sort of standard of prices established throughout country towns and villages, which induce merchants to reduce qualities instead of adding to cost. If an "all wool," therefore, has advanced fifteen cents on the yard, be sure it is more to his interest to sell a mixed "cotton" and wool at the old price than to tell the truth and try to get the advance for the genuine article.

There is such a thing as being so smart as to cheat ourselves, and we always do that, when we oblige people to be dishonest with us.

SHORT SILK PLAIDS.

Nearly all American women have a preference for clear single colors, a *penchant* which is a proof of their good taste, and which has been encouraged by the modern fashion of combining suits. The appreciation of the possibilities of the modern plaid is not complete, however, growing year by year, and must already have assumed large proportions to warrant the cost and quantity of the importers of these fabrics. The "princess" Metternich has a suit of green velour, the velour amure, the diagonal serge, the satine, the matelaise, and the sable, are the prominent styles in the rich plaids, and the velvet effects are produced by the use of velvet ribbon sewed on and another, green, blue, brown or buff, in combination shades, or buff or simply black and white; the latter is the favorite for fall.

Velour, it may be remarked, is a heavy rep; velour armure, a light rep; velour diagonal, a twill; and "satine," corresponds to the plain single colored goods of that name which won popularity last winter, being a heavy repelling body of cloth in it. Matelaise represents an effect like quilting, and conforming to the fluted skirt, which will be worn with the church, nor by placing over it a pea-jacket of its own color, or by cutting the bias folds and only society of the church become, *ipso facto*, an authorized portion of the general body or church, until recognized by the proper authority of the church, and that it would stand as an isolated body in connection with the general organization, and independent of it.

It is understood that Mr. Cheney and Mr. Crane will reply to the Bishop.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Rev. Dr. Cheney has prepared a card in reply to one sentence in Bishop Whitehouse's communication, which appears in the papers this morning. The card quotes the following sentence from the communication:

"Dr. Kelly during the week preceding came to ask my consent to his officiating at Christ's Church on the Sunday following. Dr. Kelly laid before me for my guidance substantially the following facts: That Mr. Cheney had been to see him and bore a Bible from the wardens, in which they say that they would be pleased to have him (Dr. Kelly) officiate in Christ Church on the next Sunday if he could do so. Dr. Kelly replied in substance to Mr. Cheney that he could not compromise himself by any services recognizing Mr. Cheney. To this Mr. Cheney rejoined by declaring that he did not wish any clergyman to be compromised through him with the Bishop; that Dr. K. would observe that the invitation was from the wardens alone, and he was only the bearer of it; that he, Mr. Cheney, would be absent, that he would be in the church he would not appear or interfere, but would take his seat in a pew among the congregation."

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We shall have a square stand up light between the enormously long trains, of which everybody is tired, but which French dressmakers will insist upon being the fashion as they were two years ago, and the hoderkin train, which is so much more graceful, and so much better adapted to our sixteen feet broad streets. It would not be surprising if we had a sensation later in the season in the way of something enormously absurd, for the Parisan modistes will see the necessity for a *coup d'etat* in order to regain their lost ground, and believing that nothing can be too violent or too extravagant for the Americans, they may endeavor to invent something that will carry the field by a *tour de force*.

WHAT IS FASHION.

In the meantime it may be as well to hold our souls in patience, and anchor the little common sense we are allowed to exercise to one or two facts, which no *coup d'etat* can disturb. These are, first, that the best authorities in fabrics have reappeared in the "cloth" colors which were so fashionable last winter, but in a vastly greater variety of shades —wine color, plum color, olive green, sage green, ash gray, walnut brown, marine blue, and prune, all rye, called last winter "altogether color, all belong to the fashionable list, and are destined to fill the dress house with *ten thousand* different shades, ranging from light to dark, and giving indescribably lovely tones. The second fact, of difficulty in making these fine shades in quality, in consequence of the extinction of the French silk looms, and in view of the price of raw wool has advanced materially, and woolen fabrics also, there is likely to be a scarcity of best styles and higher prices as the season advances. We should advise an early selection therefore, particularly when quality and fabrics are very much desired.

Ladies who are highly economical, the selection of staple materials that are known to be good. There is a sort of standard of prices established throughout country towns and villages, which induce merchants to reduce qualities instead of adding to cost. If an "all wool," therefore, has advanced fifteen cents on the yard, be sure it is more to his interest to sell a mixed "cotton" and wool at the old price than to tell the truth and try to get the advance for the genuine article.

There is such a thing as being so smart as to cheat ourselves, and we always do that, when we oblige people to be dishonest with us.

SHORT SILK PLAIDS.

Nearly all American women have a preference for clear single colors, a *penchant* which is a proof of their good taste, and which has been encouraged by the modern fashion of combining suits. The appreciation of the possibilities of the modern plaid is not complete, however, growing year by year, and must already have assumed large proportions to warrant the cost and quantity of the importers of these fabrics. The "princess" Metternich has a suit of green velour, the velour amure, the diagonal serge, the satine, the matelaise, and the sable, are the prominent styles in the rich plaids, and the velvet effects are produced by the use of velvet ribbon sewed on and another, green, blue, brown or buff, in combination shades, or buff or simply black and white; the latter is the favorite for fall.

Velour, it may be remarked, is a heavy rep; velour armure, a light rep; velour diagonal, a twill; and "satine," corresponds to the plain single colored goods of that name which won popularity last winter, being a heavy repelling body of cloth in it. Matelaise represents an effect like quilting, and conforming to the fluted skirt, which will be worn with the church, nor by placing over it a pea-jacket of its own color, or by cutting the bias folds and only society of the church become, *ipso facto*, an authorized portion of the general body or church, until recognized by the proper authority of the church, and that it would stand as an isolated body in connection with the general organization, and independent of it.

It is understood that Mr. Cheney and Mr. Crane will reply to the Bishop.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Rev. Dr. Cheney has prepared a card in reply to one sentence in Bishop Whitehouse's communication, which appears in the papers this morning. The card quotes the following sentence from the communication:

"Dr. Kelly during the week preceding came to ask my consent to his officiating at Christ's Church on the Sunday following. Dr. Kelly laid before me for my guidance substantially the following facts: That Mr. Cheney had been to see him and bore a Bible from the wardens, in which they say that they would be pleased to have him (Dr. Kelly) officiate in Christ Church on the next Sunday if he could do so. Dr. Kelly replied in substance to Mr. Cheney that he could not compromise himself by any services recognizing Mr. Cheney. To this Mr. Cheney rejoined by declaring that he did not wish any clergyman to be compromised through him with the Bishop; that Dr. K. would observe that the invitation was from the wardens alone, and he was only the bearer of it; that he, Mr. Cheney, would be absent, that he would be in the church he would not appear or interfere, but would take his seat in a pew among the congregation."

To this statement Mr. C. replies: "No man who knows me could believe that I would take so unduly inconsistently a position as that indicated by the closing sentence of the above. I had supposed my previous conversation had enabled me to spend Sunday in the city. I should certainly have informed Dr. K. that such was the case, and that I should not feel the service he so kindly consented to give. Upon calling me that gentleman this morning he assured me that he never represented me as making such a statement, but only told the Bishop that the Dr. supposed in the event of my being in the church, I would absent myself from the service. How far the assumptions of the whole letter are reliable, can be judged by this specimen."

NEW FALL COSTUMES.

New designs will be introduced upon as good, consist of skirt and ample polonaise of plain, double or treble toned silk serge in any of the new cloth colors. The lower skirt may be trimmed with kilt or box plaiting, two scant double plaits with large shallow scollops, or cross cut folds of the material, the polonaise is bordered with heavy brilliant fringe of a new style, quite deep, and matching in color.

When cost is less of an object than harmony and completeness of effect, the fringe is selected to match in the *tones* of the material, and a most perfect effect produced.

Suits in two or more of the darker or neutral shades, are more desirable than costumes, which like all whole suits, are destroyed. The two must go together, but two colors and materials dugenerated at once into pathetic toilettes, without borrowing an express, the following girls will wear the suits as long as they are indistinguishable for more dignified matrons.

Very pretty and distinguished costumes are made of fine cashmere and plain poplin, all wool delaine. The fashionable colors are ash gray, vinot, olive green, and brown. The cashmere is selected from the ordinary material of that name in being heavier, with a corded surface. The suits are made of all wool, it is a very soft and desirable fabric.

The under skirts are slightly trained and have tapes attached to them up walking length. The upper skirt and basque may be faced with a band of corded silk and turned up at the sides with large cashmere buttons, but many ladies use the piping sold for that purpose, or a corded silk of a shade to match.

Linen silk suits promise to be as fashionably worn as ever. During the past season there has been a rage for trimming these with black over white, and the fancy has not changed, and will be worn over from the fall.

The newest suits, however, will be far more richly and appropriately trimmed for the season with silk and rich black fringe with handsome passementerie finishing.

The new fringes are in magnificent widths and qualities, and the mounting is peculiarly tasteful. The mounting in passementerie or soutach is broad and complete, obviating any necessity for full or double rows of the material as trimmings. They will probably supersede lace to a great extent for the fittings of clothes, and for full dress.

The American $2 00 gros grain is particularly adapted for soutaching the satins. It is so pliable, but it is heavy and more durable than a $5 00 silk. Now that dull effects are required in black silk, it is really more elegant than glossy French silks at double the price.

PLAITED GARIBALDI WAISTS

Have now come into favor, and the striped cambric they can be bought of the stores for $1 50 each. In anticipation of cooler weather, however, ladies are having them made in colored silk or cashmere, pink, blue, brown, lavender, and gray. The cashmere are generally braided, the silk ornamented with fine black lace, narrow or wider. Half a dozen are now considered too many for changes to be worn with different skirts.

LARGE BONNETS.

Every one is anticipating a return to the three-story and coal scuttle bonnets, but there are two reasons against it. One is the fact that ladies are still wearing abroad the small bonnets of last year; the other that fashionable milliners must be aware that they cannot afford to give such odds to the round hat. Twenty years ago round hats were hardly known. It was the big bonnet or nothing, for the girls of seventeen, and the ladies of sixty-seventy. After round hats were introduced the bonnets were cut down until they became mere head dresses and the wearers of them, Alfred Noodle, Decorator, Bennett S. Walton; Auditor, Joseph J. Hollis.

The Irishmen of Luzerne having been snubbed by the leaders, have broken out in open revolt against the Democracy, and that county promises to renew its Republican majority this year.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: A very important movement has been inaugurated in Schuylkill county, led by the Hon. Francis W. Hughes, in favor of an independent judicial ticket. As matters stand, the whole bench of that great county is the creature of the Democracy, with the exception of Hon. Henry Sanford, of Elk county, appointed by Governor Geary under a special act of the Legislature. The Democrats having nominated one of their own school, a noted politician of twenty-fly years' standing, for this important post, the gentlemen of the bar, represented by Mr. Hughes, have resolved to insist upon a representation of the Republican party, and on Monday evening last had a large meeting, at which Hon. B. W. Cunningham, a very prominent Democratic lawyer, presided. Mr. Hughes took the ground against the regular candidate for Judge, and insisted upon the election of a Republican. The speech is said to have been marked by all his best ability, and there is little doubt that this movement will have a wholesome effect upon the politics of Schuylkill. An Executive Committee, composed of men of both parties, was appointed to call a Convention for the purpose of making a nomination. We trust that Mr. Souther, who has given such rare satisfaction in this district, will be the successful nominee, in which event we believe he will be the successful candidate.

The Republicans have made the following nominations in Montour county: Representative, Dennis Bright; Commissioner, Peter Mowrey; Auditor, Judge Jesse Conway; Register and Recorder, W. W. Hughes; County Surveyor, Eugene Curtis.

Hon. James H. Graham, of Cumberland county, was nominated on the 25th inst. as the Democratic candidate for President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, Republicans composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata.

In Clearfield county W. S. Mills, Esq., is announced as a Republican candidate for Assembly, and Jonathan Bigler and John Mahaffey for Associate Judges.

The *Cambria Herald* (Ebensburg) takes a hopeful view of the political situation in Cambria county. The prospects for a Republican victory were never brighter.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

National Currency Outstanding.

Unexpected Return of the President.

FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1871.

Soldiers' Ticket Elected.

The Ohio State Republican Association here have nominated a complete soldiers' ticket to preside over their State Convention.

Improvements to the Capitol.

The improvements now being made in the west wing of the capital will improve the appearance of the House of Representatives. A new floor is being put down,

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Believue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

Dr. Gross "takes the German view" of Sunday. To obtain the support of anti-Sunday Germans he says that as Mayor he will not "employ the city police for Puritanical Sunday sniffing." Sundry other pledges, according to the *Volksblatt*, have been made to obtain support, all of which are satisfactory, no doubt, to those to whom they were given. But how will they be regarded by that portion of the community which does not take "the German view" of Sunday, and think the American view the better one? Does Dr. Gross expect they will follow him in his wild hunt for office into the camp of the enemy to those ideas and usages which are most sacred to them? So it would seem. But will they do it? We think not.

A PORTION of the press is suffering itself to grow perturbed over the suggestion which a titled shyster some time ago made in the English House of Lords, to the effect that the representatives who have been appointed by the English Government to watch the interests of that country before the Geneva Board of Arbitators, should insist that we are debarred from recovering damages, because the alleged injuries were inflicted by agents of the Confederate States, whose offences we have condoned by readmitting them into the Union. We have before expressed our belief that the arbitration had under the treaty of Washington willbe in full consonance with the spirit in which it was framed. The "noble Lord" in question most grossly insulted his country by supposing it possible for her to stoop to such a despicable piece of sharp practice. As yet, however, there is not the slightest room to doubt England's perfect good faith in all matters pertaining to the treaty, and it is worse than foolish to allow ourselves to become vexed and angry because a solitary degenerate Englishman has shown himself a knave.

"SUNDAY SNIFFING" is the term employed by the Gross organ to characterize the religious observances of the great mass of the community who do not hold that the day should be turned into a lager beer holiday. Dr. Gross, says his organ, will not employ "the city police for Puritanical Sunday sniffling." In other words, he will do nothing against turning Sunday in Pittsburgh into a day of festivity and practices forbidden by the laws, which the Mayor of the city is expected to uphold. No doubt whatever exists that Dr. Gross has committed himself, for whatever we may think of the Sunday ideas of the editor of the *Volksblatt*, we cannot doubt him when he assures us that such are the views and pledges of Dr. Gross. Some may doubt what the "Sunday sniffers," that is, the great body of the community who revere the Sabbath, are going to do with Dr. Gross at the primary election on Saturday. But we have not a particle of doubt. They will simply say that they do not want him for Mayor and nominate the better of the other candidates.

IT was admitted early in the day yesterday by the supporters or Gross that the *Volksblatt* had given him a fatal hug, that with such a standing before this community his nomination was ont of the question! while others were equally free to admit that if by any means he should obtain the nomination, he could not be elected. Nothing that he might say, or that might be said for him, would move the conviction that he has given to the anti-Sunday Germans pledges justifying the language of the *Volksblatt*, to wit: That in his *"views regarding social freedom, Sunday observances, etc., Dr. Gross is fully up with the times, and is not stuck over ears in Puritanism,"* that *"as regards questions of social freedom and the enjoyment of decent good-fellowship on Sunday, Dr. Gross favors the German view,"* and that *"as Mayor he would not misuse the city police for Puritanical Sunday sniffing."*

These views were communicated to a Committee of Anti-Sunday Germans, selected to wait on Dr. Gross at a conference on Sunday last. It is creditable to the sagacity of his friends that they perceive that no man can be Mayor at the hands of the Republican party on such a platform.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is one of the ablest and most sincere of all the organs of the new departure Democracy. It has not progressed quite as far as the Boston Young Democracy, which recently declared that "for the destruction of human slavery and the elevation of the negro to citizenship in the land where he was born, and on the soil that he has tilled, every true Democrat will thank God," but it evidently desires it to be understood that it is for the Constitution as it now exists, and opposed to the erasure of a single line. During the late Kentucky canvass it gave the Democratic candidates a good deal of sound but unpalatable advice; for daring to do which the Bourbon Louisville *Ledger* has made it the subject of a good many impertinent references. Unable to answer the editorial positions assumed in the *Courier-Journal*, its antagonist has lately resorted to personal assaults on the character and habits of its controlling editor, after enduring the annoyance until patience had ceased to be a virtue, replies now in a card of four or five columns, in which he uncovers the secret springs of prominent persons and factions in the harmonious Democracy of Kentucky. The article is trenchant and severe, and may be considered as the beginning of an internecine war between the reactionists and the new departurists of that State. We may have occasion to refer to this subject again.

A translation of an article from the *Volksblatt* having appeared in the COMMERCIAL of this date, accompanied by certain strictures well calculated to misrepresent me in the coming canvass, I desire to state that no German citizen, or committee of citizens, ever demanded a pledge from me in regard to the proper observance of the Sabbath in the event of my election to the chief magistracy of this city. On the contrary, in every conversation had with my German fellow-citizens upon the subject, they have even recognized the fact that the Mayor of this city is bound to enforce the law as he finds it; and, however, I claim that I am not responsible for the editorial opinions of the *Volksblatt* no more than I am for those of the COMMERCIAL. A. H. GROSS.

We are entirely willing to rest the case on this card. It would have been just as easy for Dr. Gross to say, while his hand was in, that the *Volksblatt* article misrepresented him, if such was the fact. He says nothing of the kind, however, only that "no German citizen, or committee of citizens, ever demanded a pledge" from him. It matters little about the technical form of things, so long as there is no denial of the essential matter. The *Volksblatt* felt authorized to state that Dr. Gross took "the German view" of the Sunday question—*a statement which he does not deny*—for it is susceptible of proof that a company of Germans—call them "committee" or not—waited on him, the result of the interview being the *Volksblatt* article the next morning. The Doctor's card is a flimsy evasion—a mere handful of dust thrown at random in the vain hope of closing some of the hundreds of eyes that have been opened by the *Volksblatt* article.

THE moderate, yet comprehensive declaration of principles adopted by the Wisconsin Republican State Convention, reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, is one to which Republicans throughout that State will be able to subscribe. It had been reported that considerable feeling existed in the State relative to the Governorship, and that the contest for the nomination would be very severe. There does not seem to have been any lack of harmony, however. Mr. WASHBURNE was nominated on the first ballot by a decisive majority. In 1869 the Republican majority for Governor was 8,263, in a total vote of 130,741. While, therefore, the election of the ticket is assured, provided the campaign is conducted with prudence and energy, there are no votes to lose. Whatever coldness may have heretofore existed between subdivisions of the party, or however disappointed some may now feel, there must henceforth be concert and confidence throughout the ranks. No matter who has hitherto been of Paul, or who of Apollo. From this time forward until the close of the campaign they should have but one rallying cry. Close up the ranks.

DR. GROSS'S CARD—NO DENIAL.

In our issue of yesterday we published a translation of an editorial article which appeared in the *Volksblatt* of the preceding day, strongly urging the German voters to support Dr. Gross for the Mayoralty for reasons set forth at large in the article itself. We also stated the fact, well known to many of our readers, that reports had been in circulation for some days, to the effect that Dr. Gross had made certain satisfactory pledges to the anti-Sunday Germans—reports which had received strong confirmation from the fact, that the organ of the anti-Sunday Germans, hitherto silent in the canvass, suddenly hoisted the Gross colors, with a manifesto declaring its reasons for coming at that late hour to his support. We rather assumed than said, that the reasons which were so satisfactory to the *Volksblatt* would *not* be satisfactory to the Republicans and people of Pittsburgh, and that the case as made would have to be met.

Dr. Gross has published a card in response, the substance of which is, first, that "no German citizen or committee of citizens ever demanded a pledge from him" in regard to the proper observance of the Sabbath in the event of his election; second, that in every conversation on the subject between him and his German fellow-citizens, the latter had always recognized the fact, that it was the duty of the Mayor to execute the law as he finds it; third, that he is not responsible for the editorial *"Opinions"* of either the *Volksblatt* or the COMMERCIAL.

We would do Dr. Gross no injustice, and pass over in silence his suggestion that our "strictures were well calculated to misrepresent him" in the canvass. We give him the full benefit of the fairest and most liberal interpretation of his denial and disavowal. He says that he gave no pledges in regard to Sabbath observance and none were demanded. Did he give any assurance—did he express opinions satisfactory to the anti-Sabbath—observance Germans? He admits that the question has been the subject of conversation between him and them. How did he satisfy them? What opinions did he express? Most of all, what opinions does he entertain on this subject? The editor of the *Volksblatt* is "fully convinced" that Dr. Gross, "in his views regarding social freedom, Sunday observance, &c., is fully up with the times and is not stuck over the ears with Puritanism," that "as regards questions of social freedom and the enjoyment of decent good fellowship on Sunday, Dr. Gross favors the German view," and that "as Mayor he would not misuse the city police for Puritanical sniffing." Plain people would think that the editor of the *Volksblatt* rested his convictions on evidence or assurance of some kind, coming from Dr. Gross. He speaks without qualification and as one who knows, and his object is to convince others. He is a reputable gentleman who would not state what he does not know to be true. But Dr. Gross says he is not responsible for that editor's "opinion." Dr. Gross is a man of education and understands the use and force of language. When he terms a statement of facts made on personal knowledge an "opinion," he is not far from "paltering in a double sense" which is unworthy of him. It was an easy matter for Dr. Gross to satisfy people of Pittsburgh in his card whether the *Volksblatt* has misstated his opinions on the subject, and what his opinions are. If he expects their confidence, and to be intrusted with the chief magistracy of the city, he ought to exhibit no reluctance in making his views known on a subject which a large majority of the people deem very important.

COUNT SCLOPIS.

General satisfaction was expressed a few days ago, regarding the character and qualifications of Mr. STAEHELI, appointed arbitrator on the Alabama claims, under the Treaty of Washington, by the President of Switzerland. Equal satisfaction will, we doubt not, be given by the announcement, contained in our issue of yesterday, that Count SCLOPIS has been selected by the King of Italy to act as arbitrator in the same great question. The name of Count FEDERICO SCLOPIS DE SALERANO is more or less familiar to all who have paid some attention to Italian politics. According to the Brockhaus *Conversations-Lexikon*, this eminent statesman and scholar was born at Turin in 1798. He received a careful education and devoted himself especially to juristic studies in the University of his native city. Upon the conclusion of his studies, he was employed in the Ministry of the Interior, but after some time became a member of the highest court of justice in Piedmont. He performed an essential part in the redaction or digest of the civil code of 1837. And in the agitations of 1848, Count SCLOPIS, on the 8th of March, took charge of the Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs. He was President of the commission which prepared the new liberal press law, and engaged in negotiations with the court of Rome with reference to the conclusion of a concordat. In July, however, of the same year, he resigned his office, and those negotiations remained without result. Hereupon SCLOPIS became and continued a member of the Chamber of Deputies until, under the Ministry of GIOBERTI, he withdrew from participation in public affairs. At the end of 1849 he entered the Senate and was chosen at first Vice President, and then President of the body. After the conclusion of the September Convention of 1864, he resigned the office. When the seat of Government was transferred to Florence, Count SCLOPIS continued to reside in Turin, where as President of the Academy of Sciences, of the Commission for Italian History, and of the Provincial Council, and as a member of the Municipal Council, he occupies an influential position. As a scholar he has made a name respected even in foreign countries, by a series of works on legislation, politics and history, especially the history of the Sardinian monarchy. Of these works may be mentioned as best known in this country his "History of Italian Legislation."

THE "Organ" backs out square, and launches a terrible kick at GEORGE, for having seduced and almost ruined it. This is hard. *Et tu quoque Brute!* Alas, poor GEORGE! the mutable is fortune!

"But yesterday he might have stood against the world:
Now none so poor to do him reverence!"

But what is the Governor going to do about it?

REFERRING to the demand for female servants in California, a lady correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that an equally promising field for women of strength and capability is open in New York city itself. Here the difficulty of finding qualified servants is so great that a continual importation from the country is necessary to meet the demand. The writer complains that every year wages are becoming higher, the hours shorter, and the amount of work obtained smaller in quantity and poorer in quality than ever before. Employers would not grumble at this advance in wages if it were possible to get anything like a fair return for their money. The great need is for servants who can remember orders and execute them, who can economize substance instead of wasting it, who can be respectful instead of pert, neat instead of dowdyish, obliging instead of vixenish. We suspect that one great cause of the inferior service complained of lies in the fact that a large proportion of the mistress of the household delegates to her servant the performance of her own domestic duties, shirking, half done work, we are inclined to believe, results chiefly from negligence or ignorance on the part of the mistress. The art of housekeeping is not to be learned without study. Houses cannot be made comfortable and attractive without pains-taking. In England, ladies of the most exalted position attend to their domestic establishments, and often with their own hands assist in the preparation of dishes for the table. Indeed, a school for the training of young women in the arts of housewifery has lately been established in London, where the pupils are instructed in all that pertains to a practical domestic education. We do not know whether such a movement is practicable in this country, but it is certain that the good method of learning the lessons of the kitchen and chamber would be of incalculable service to the young ladies who in time will become wives and mothers, presiding over their own homes. When mistresses accept the responsibilities of their own position, domestics will begin to discharge theirs. It is a grave matter.

As a family paper the Pittsburgh *Gazette* is taking rank—rather is becoming rank—quite too rank for decent people.

A Scene in the Councils.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Well, the scramble is over, and the Councils have portioned out amongst themselves the several places upon the Water Commission, notwithstanding the law that no Councilman shall be elected to any office created during his term, although it is the ordinance and not the act of Assembly that really creates the office, and if it was otherwise the act itself was passed during the term of all of them. Never was there a clearer violation of a most salutary rule intended to remove the temptation to make new offices for the benefit of Councilmen themselves, and whose wisdom has just been so fully demonstrated in the present case.

It cannot be said of course that there are not as fit men or even fitter for the place outside of the Councils than in, and with all proper respect for those gentlemen, I doubt whether many men outside would go there to look for the commission to manage an estate or business where five millions of money were involved. The fact, therefore, that they have confined it to their own circle would seem to indicate that it was not a question of *fitness*, but rather dealt with as a *job* of their own.

The scene, however, with which it was accompanied, aside from the noise and confusion, and eagerness and anxiety, so well described by the official paper, is worth a photograph.

The ordinance as published *officially*, provides for a commission of *five*, of whom the Councils are to elect *three*—two to serve for the term of *one* year, and one for the term of *three* years—and the Chairman of the Water Committee to be a *third*—without a word as to the two others—so that in effect the Councils were to elect only *two* at present—while in September next they were to elect the *four years* man, and in the month of January the Chairman of the Water Committee of Councils to serve for one year—and who was to be also *ex-officio* a member of the same committee of which he was regularly the Chairman!

No wonder that Mr. Batchelor understood it as he did—if anybody could be expected to be so gifted as to understand it all! No wonder that Mr. Burgwin, the sagacious framer and expounder of it, was obliged to reject the *official* copy, and call for the *original*, which the public has never seen—to show that it did not make the Chairman of the Water Committee a member of the Commission, but only made the member of the Commission the Chairman of the Water Committee—"which was a distinction with a difference, very satisfactory indeed, and just as palpable as that betwixt *tweedledum and tweedledee*.

If ever such a jumble came from mortal brain before, I have never heard of it. No wonder that the author could not comprehend it himself. It was the riddle of the sphinx—or rather the gordian knot, which Dr. McCandless, with true surgical directness proposed to cut, by electing Mr. Lloyd against his own will, and in the face of his solemn declaration that he *had not the time and could not perform the duty*.

And it was so done forthwith, upon a motion to elect by *acclamation*, or, in other words, not to vote at all, but to *acclaim* (i.e. clap or hurrah), as being a new and shorter way than that indicated in the consolidation law, and one that would save much trouble if it could be introduced into our general elections; but Mr. Lloyd declined peremptorily, and was excused, on second thought, no doubt, that the *people* might possibly want a man who had time and could attend to the business.

Col. Phillips came next upon a like *acclaim*. That imported unanimity of course, or came to nothing, and made a formal election indispensable without it. His vote was *almost*, but not *altogether* unanimous, and yet he was declared elected, when he clearly was not upon the terms of the motion itself—Dr. Gross, the President, declaring him elected for the long term, *for which the ordinance did not provide*, and remarking sagely that there could be no *higher* vote than an unanimous one, and Colonel Phillips had had that—*all but one* vote—which could not of course be given by unanimity, and further that he was the *highest* on the list, and so had the *four years* term, *although there was no list, and nobody else had been voted for at all!* Oh! Doctor! Doctor! Doctor! Is it thus you propose to rule when you reach the ministerial chair?

It seems clear, then, that the Colonel was not elected at all, for the double reason that the *acclamation* failed by *one* vote, and was, of course, a division burlu, and that there was no provision in the ordinance for a *four years'* officer, I don't object to him particularly, except as an over munificent voter, but I fear he will have to abdicate on this record. It cannot be doubted, however, that he is a decided favorite, and may be elected at the time prescribed for the four years' man in September, as Mr. McKelvy followed this triumph with another motion to declare him the special member from the Select Council, as provided for in the ordinance.

Mr. Burgwin objected, however, to this duplication of honors on the ground that he had been already elected for four years, while the special member to be chosen now could only serve till January next; forgetting apparently that by force of the terms of his own ordinance the Chairman of the Water Committee was to serve on the Commission until the next annual election, and that there was to be no choice then—indeed, at any other time—of anybody else than this same *official* personage.

As the Sanhedrin was about proceeding with the order to elect three at large, and one of them chairman, the report says that some of the members *expressed ignorance*—as they might very well do—as to *how this was*.

Whereupon Mr. Burgwin, as being the only man who understood the law, again *explained* that they had one now to elect to serve till January, who, as just elected, was by the terms of the ordinance not to be elected at all—and then those more after the Select Council had been served.

But as the report proceeds, some of the members *still failed to understand*, and the lively acquisitive ones "until it was cut surgically short again by the other motion to *acclaim* for Mr. Chislett, to which Mr. Jones objected and demanded the ballot, as he had unquestionably a right to do, but he was overruled as before and Mr. Chislett elected by acclamation—by a majority!—and notwithstanding the place belonged by *the terms of the ordinance*, to the Chairman of the Water Committee of the Councils.

The remaining *three* were then put to the ballot—the two years' men *without an ordinance*—and the whole declared to be duly elected.

And so, as the report concludes, the question was finally settled. Whether it is finally or not, it will be for the people to decide. Who the men are, with one exception only, I do not personally know, as their names seem new. I should be sorry to believe it true, as I have heard any of them spoken of in the Park "Ring" of *twenty-fee*, and may have some questions to put hereafter thereanent, to which it is possible that some of the associates of the press may be able to reply. All I have attempted to give was a faithful record of a very curious piece of legislative history, which some people may desire to refer to a few years hence. A TAX-PAYER.

P. S. Since the above was prepared the writer has looked into the consolidation law of 1857, and its supplements, and now refers to the following extracts in support of the views expressed by him as to irregularity and invalidity of the elections—the act authorizing the Commission being itself not yet published:

SEC. 24, consolidation act. All appointments of officers made by the City Councils shall be by a two thirds vote, and a concurrence of a majority of the whole number shall be required. The names of those voting and of those by whom they voted on the vote resulting in an appointment, shall be recorded in the journal of proceedings.

SEC. 25. No member of the City Councils shall, during the term for which he shall be elected, be appointed to any municipal office, nor for one year thereafter) to any office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during the term for which he was elected. So modified by section 13 of the act of April 1, 1868, as to repeal the words in brackets.

SEC. 12. Supplement of April 1, 1865. The Presidents of Councils shall appoint all special and standing committees.

LAST winter we cited a remarkable passage from the earlier writings of Dr. Leiber, in which, forty years before the unification of the German empire, he pointed out its inevitable necessity and certainty. The philosophic insight and clearness which distinguished his youth, appear equally to characterize his old age. Four years ago, in a paper on the Constitution of New York, he said:

"This age has been justly called the Age of Cities, for in no previous period have so many populous cities existed at one and the same time; and at no former age have the demands for personal and individual liberty been so great as at present. The problem how to harmonize these and large city populations with the highest demands of political liberty—with universal suffrage for instance—has nowhere been solved, and the least approach to a solution has probably been made with us, especially so in the city in which these pages are now writing. ....City populations, enjoying a high degree of liberty, are far more subject to demagoguism than the rural population, as all city democracies are ineptly and the middle ages show, and as may be very readily demonstrated for us. Our city governments are mismanaged; they are corrupt; mal-administration has become the rule; and proportionately little is obtained by the citizen for the high taxes imposed upon him. Everywhere are citizens obliged to have recourse to private means for greater safety and greater public cleanliness."

The agony which the metropolis of the country is now undergoing, and the corruption which in greater or lesser degree characterizes the administration of nearly all the large municipalities of the country, show how necessary it is that we should set ourselves soberly to the consideration of the serious problem which Dr. Leiber names. It will do no harm to carry this thought to the polls to-morrow.

AN interesting feature of the mining mania in the southwest is the revival of traditions of ancient Spanish explorations in that region. Just across the border in the Indian nation, north of Seneca is a district said to be honeycombed with old shafts, some of them one hundred feet deep, evidently sunk by lead miners of a former age. Being in the Indian reserve, the district has been and still is beyond the reach of white men, and no explorations of it have been made; but local traditions ascribe the shafts to De Soto and his party of Spaniards, and the fact that fragments of a copper kettle and the head of a hinderbuss have been found there indicate the former presence of some party of civilized persons. In Vernon county, a hundred miles north of Seneca, there are old lead mines also ascribed to De Soto; and, indeed, there is a De Soto tradition hovering all along the Missouri border.

A Duck of a Frog Story.

A woman living in Portland, Me., keeps a brood of ducks, and of one of them the *Press* tells the following: "Lately she noticed that the largest and finest one of the brood appeared to be ailing. She watched it to the best of her knowledge, but in vain. The duck finally died. The woman being anxious to ascertain the cause of the fowl's death, cut it open, when a singular sight presented itself. In the crop of the duck was a large frog, like any other frog except that it was covered with a very thin skin, through which the blood vessels could be plainly seen, completely filling the crop, thus causing suffocation. It seems that when the duck was young it must have swallowed a little polliwog, and then the polliwog had grown and thriven in this singular habitation.

REFERRING to the fact that "Doctor" Rosenweig, arrested in New York for the most terrible of crimes, and who three or four years ago was a bartender in a beer saloon in that city, exhibited in his office "a diploma," which he had purchased for forty dollars, from a "Philadelphia college," the *Press* says: "If such institution cannot be proceeded against by the law officers of our city or by the medical colleges, whose reputations it is run, the greater part of them be grieved of ail, should demand that the next Legislature afford some remedy."

THE mackerel season, thus far, has been a very poor one, so that many of the vessels engaged in this industry will hardly pay expenses, unless the fall fishing should be unusually good. Between 300 and 400 vessels are now out, the greater part of them being collected between Portland and Townsend, on the coast of Maine, while a few are scattered from Block Island to the Bay of Fundy. The catch, during the past two or three weeks, has been from five to ten barrels for each vessel, only a few lucky ones having taken from fifty to seventy-five barrels. The number of men now in this fleet is about 4,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is a good story told in connection with the perpetual injunction recently ordered by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, restraining the executors and trustees under the will of John Nickerson, deceased, late of Provincetown, from distributing or conveying any portion of the estate. The executors, when the injunction was asked for, had paid out all the legacies, and distributive shares, except to the two legatees or devisees who prayed the Court to intervene. The effect of the perpetual injunction, therefore, is only to debar these plaintiffs from getting their share of the estate. They have locked themselves in.

Fish have great tenacity of life. It is believed that the carp has attained the age of one hundred and fifty years, and the pike a still greater age. A pike was caught in a lake in South Germany in 1497, on which was found a ring bearing this inscription: "I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake by the hands of the Governor of the Universe, Frederick II., the 5th of October, 1230." It weighed three hundred and fifty pounds, and was nineteen feet long.

The United States is the only country in the world that, either in ancient or modern times, produced peaches in sufficient quantities to allow them to become a common marketable commodity; so cheap that the poor as well as the rich may regale themselves and their families with one of the most wholesome and delicious of fruits at a very small expense, and with every prospect that they will be more abundant and cheap.

Boston is making great preparations for the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument on the Common on the 18th of September. All the organizations of the First Brigade of the State Militia have tendered their services, and all the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State have been invited to be present.

The substance known as shagreen, used in covering instrument cases, telescopes, sword hilts, etc., has generally been supposed to be derived from the skin of sharks and rays. We are now informed that an imitation is made in Russia, which can be scarcely be distinguished from the original, and that this is prepared from the skins of horses or asses, soaked in water and scraped, and while the skin is still soft small seed, such as mustard or chenopodium, are imbedded in it, and the surface afterward shaved down. By dyeing with green, produced by the action of sal ammoniac, or copper filings and drying, the imitation in question is satisfactorily accomplished.

A Western civil engineer has published a book on the "War and the Weather, in "which he presents some very curious ideas. He demonstrates, to his own satisfaction at least, that the concussion of the atmosphere resulting from the discharge of ordnance, produces rain, and concludes that droughts might be terminated, and great damage to crops, &c., prevented, by the expenditure of comparatively trivial sum in gunpowder. This is not an entirely new idea, but its extended elucidation seems to be with a view of securing practical demonstration, by shooting instead of praying for rain.

A microscopist, Mr. Dancer, F. R. A. S., has been examining the dust of cities. The result is not pleasing. In every specimen animal life was abundant, the most so at the height of five feet; just about the height of the mouth of passengers, and is there ready to be swallowed or inhaled. What has been mysterious in the shape of plague and pestilence may receive a partial solution. Take the cholera for example. It has been shown by positive evidence that this disease is not propagated but by actually swallowing the cholera poison. The least particle of this taken into the stomach will cause an attack. A small quantity of this matter drying on the floor may poison a house full of people. Nurses and physicians in a pure atmosphere are not affected, although they may inhale a full breath of a patient in the last stages of the cholera. One of the lessons to be learned from these interesting researches of Mr. Dancer is that the water-cart should be regarded as an important hygienic aid, supplemented by careful scavengering.

A cultivator of strawberries near Hanover, Anne Arundel county, Md., has recently been sending to his friends fresh and luscious strawberries just gathered from the vines, having within the last two weeks gathered thirty-two quarts. As soon as the spring crop was gathered the ground was plowed, worked over and cultivated, and with favorable showers this second crop of "agriculturalists" strawberries was raised. It is believed by this cultivator that with irrigation a regular and paying second crop of strawberries can be raised every year in Maryland.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that a curious and interesting book might be written, by any one who would devote the requisite research to the subject, on the number and description of the paintings by the great masters which have been destroyed in one way or other. It would present a long catalogue and many historical reminiscences. It might also be the means of preventing the imposing of many spurious pictures upon the public as originals. This has been carried on in London and in Rome as a regular profession for a very long period.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Whitely, chief of the government detective force, is described as a tall, wiry, rather dehischolded man, young looking, with a long, pale, youthful face, light eyes, and dark hair, a shy manner, without any worldliness in it, and a sober, nearly clerical black dress. He neither drinks nor smokes, and is as much of a Puritan as Mr. Boutwell. Whitely has been very successful and systematic in his operations, and has a fair knowledge of the civilization of professional thieves, their slangon and methods, and their haunts and associates. With some youthful confidence and self-esteem, he is still thoughtful, interesting and well informed. He has spent much time abroad and material power of the Federal State, and the great detective force of which he is the head is not subject to the restraints of cross-jurisdictions and local politics which impede the pursuit and capture of local criminals in the opposite field, and is free from the jealous annoyances of police rivalry.

The latest gossip about Queen Victoria is that she has become an absolute miser, and has fears of coming upon the alms-house. Her servants' table, it is added, is so miserably spread that the royal retainers are in danger of starvation. The last thing was said long ago of her poor old grandfather's and grandmother's housekeeping.

George M. Pullman, of sleeping and palace car fame, owns a small island and cottage among the thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, not far from Alexandria Bay.

Olive Logan and Anna Dickinson both refuse to be engaged this season through any of the lecture bureaus. The reason is that the bureaus are managed entirely by men, and that woman lecturers do not receive fair consideration.

Dr. L. P. Meredith, of Cincinnati, who won the local championship from Murphy excitement, and who has never lost a match since, has been prevailed upon to challenge any player in Ohio to a match of chess, the contest to be for no stakes except the honors of victory. The challenge will remain open to all players in that State until Dr. Meredith finds a conqueror.

Something About Monkeys.

Here are some facts for students of the Darwinian theory: Brehm observed an American monkey carefully driving away the flies which plagued her infant; and Duvancel saw a hylobates washing the faces of her young ones in a stream. So intense is the grief of female monkeys for the loss of their young that it invariably causes the death of certain kinds kept under confinement by Brehm in North Africa. Orphan monkeys are always adopted and carefully guarded by the other monkeys, male and female. One female baboon had so capacious a gut that she not only adopted young ones of her own species, but stole young dogs and cats, which she carefully carried about. A keeper who had scratched this affectionate baboon, who certainly had a sharp intellect, for she was much astonished at being scratched, and immediately examined the kitten's feet, and without more ado bit off the claws.

Threatening Letter to an Editor.

The Paris *Liberte* has published the following letter addressed to the editor: "Two hundred thousand citizens of Paris and four million citizens in Europe are active members of the *Internationale*. You are a traitor because you defend the bandits who, in the name of *ordre de ville*, the *Garde de Paris*, and their families are all condemned to death within a year by the Supreme Council of the Association, as are also all the officers of the butchering regiments. The captain of the gendarmes will have numbers. We have strength. Discipline is being organized. Old Europe has had its day. It will perish. Not a hair shall fall from any of the members of the Commune, or prepare for immediate massacre.
"L'INTERNATIONALE.
"The Mistress of Europe."

A SURPRISING testimony to the extent to which Sanscrit studies are prosecuted in India, is afforded in the copious list of Sanscrit books published in that country, given in Trubner's *Literary Record*. Remarking on which the *Athenæum* says: When it is remembered that Sanscrit works were only printed until we took the matter in hand, and that they remained in manuscript confined to the Brahminical caste, it may be considered how great has been conferred on Hindoos. Here at home we are apt to look upon the promotion of Sanscrit studies as a matter of philology; but what has been done here for such purposes has fructified in India, because the people having got access to their ancient literature, a basis has been found for religious and social discussions, preparing the way for the awakening of the public mind for the reception of influences direct from England. That a simple matter of scholarship, pursued chiefly in pursuit of its own interest, has been the means for the wider propagation of truth, and enlightenment, no longer among the scholarly few, but among the scores of millions of people.

Here is a good opportunity of advancement for any young Pittsburger possessing the requisite qualifications. By authority of a recent act of Congress a class of cadet engineers will be formed in September, composed of fifty members. Any one sufficiently proficient, between the ages of eighteen and twenty, may apply to the Secretary of the Navy for leave to appear before the Board of Examination, which will convene on the 15th of September and remain in session until the 25th. During the course of probation of the cadets at the Academy, which will be two years, they will receive the same pay and enjoy the same rank and privileges and be under the same restrictions as the midshipmen, and pursue the same studies except the branch of seamanship. Owing to the large number of candidates who have already applied, and the fact that but fifty can be selected, the examination both as to mental and physical qualifications will be very rigid and concise.

The doctrine that a uniform temperature of thirty-nine degrees prevails at a certain and considerable ocean depth is fast being abandoned, in consequence of the recent researches of Dr. Carpenter and others. It was supposed to derive support from the thermometric observations made by Sir Edward Parry in his Arctic expedition. Since then, however, it has been conclusively proved that no ordinary thermometers, such as the instruments with which those observations were made, can resist the pressure, amounting to a ton upon every square inch, for each eight hundred fathoms of depth, to which they are subjected in deep sea soundings. Thermometers, protected by a glass covering devised by the late Professor W. A. Miller, whereby a pressure of even three tons to the square inch would produce no perceptible effects, are now used.

THE fur trade is reported as lively. Dealers look forward to an active demand during the coming fall and winter, and are making their preparations accordingly. The fashionable furs will be seal skins, ermine, and Astrachan lamb skins. Of seal skins there will be a good supply, and of ermine more than as been imported this year as were imported last year, and the stock of ermine has been increased in about the same proportion. Of Astrachan lamb skins about 80,000 have been imported. Sable, mink, and musk rat, are not so popular. Taking all kinds of furs together, the importations for the year so far are nearly double what they were up to the same time last year, and the domestic manufacture is probably equally in advance.

THE *Commercial Advertiser* says "there has not been a summer for several years when the New York hotels have been so full as now, and when so much miscellaneous business was transacted. The habit of travel seems to be growing more and more with the American public, and, if it keeps on, we may have at some future day an arrangement whereby cities can transfer their populations from one to the other, for a month or two, every year. Instead of the eagle, we ought to place a bird of migratory habits on our escutcheon, and make him the special object of our adoration."

Gilded Down.

Ask the man who complains of "writing down" in torrid weather what he has done to sustain his system under the extra strain imposed on his vitality. He may tell you that he has tried a variety of cathartics to purify his blood and brighten his spirits. Under such treatment, of course, his strength has given way, and his energies have become exhausted. What he requires is a restorative, not a depostant. His blood is thin; his nerves have lost their natural tension, and nature demands to be renovated and reinforced. The means is within the reach of all. For nearly a score of years, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been building up broken constitutions, bracing and strengthening attenuated frames, and affording comfort, ease and hope to thousands. As a preventive of the epidemics which make such havoc with the health of the inhabitants of new settlements, this famous tonic is certainly without a rival. Perhaps the principal portion of its world wide fame is attributable to its astonishing cures of dyspepsia, and all forms of indigestion. But these are not a moiety of its triumphs. All the types of billiousness yield to its persistent use. It is a regulating medicine of the highest order; and its effect upon the secretions, when irregular, is most salutary.

Imposition of the grossest character is sought to be practiced upon the community by vendors, who recommend under the name of "bitters" fiery compounds of a dangerous character, which they attempt to substitute for the great national tonic. Shun all such nostrums, and see that you have the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, properly authenticated by label, name and stamp, and sold in bottles only.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
JOHN REBMAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

A New Commercial Enterprise

Opportunity for Profitable Investment Within Reach of Every One!

Pittsburgh Opens Trade with Japan and China through an Incorporated Company, HAVING ITS OWN BRANCH HOUSE in Hiogo, Japan, through which it

Now Imports Teas,

And is preparing to Export Pittsburgh Manufactures to pay for them.

An old Pittsburgher who has lived nearly nine years in Japan, has the best facilities for procuring the first hands which enables this Pittsburgh Company, (the only Genuine Tea COMPANY in the United States), to furnish its patrons with the CHEAPEST, PUREST AND FRESHEST TEAS at all times.

This Company has an Authorized Capital of $200,000, and is now issuing its stock at

To Become Stockholders and Customers,

Invites Tea Importers, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Manufacturers who may wish a new market for their Goods, Merchants who may wish to handle Chinese and Japanese Goods, Farmers and Owners of Coal Lands, Housekeepers and all persons who want a profitable and safe investment of small or large sums, as well as all persons who believe in home enterprise and an enlarging market for Pittsburgh Manufactures, and finally

All who Drink Tea,

Invest in this Company, give it the TRADE you must give coal companies, and by MERELY AN ACT OF PREFERENCE, earn large and sure Dividends by your investment and get a Cheaper, Purer and Fresher "Necessary of Life" than you do now.

10,000
STOCKHOLDERS WANTED!
BY THE
Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Authorized Capital $200,000
Shares $10 00 Each.

DIRECTORS:
C. C. HUSSEY, of Hussey, Wells & Co.
J.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 95 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated 1868, for thirty years, late coupons payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, August 31, 1871.

The offerings at the various discount boards are reported as comparatively small. All good paper is readily taken by the banks, and the open market is quite barren of acceptable paper. It is remarked that the plethoric condition of the money market is still its prominent feature, and there are no indications to warrant the belief of any immediate change. This is equally true of the general as well as the local market. In New York, Boston, in fact in all the prominent financial centers, money is universally easy, and in many instances unduly tempting inasmuch as interest rates have averaged lower the last few months, particularly in the West, than for many years past, the supply is at least equal to the demand. The fact that there is to say the almost utter extinction of speculation in gold, together with the arguing of the reduction of transactions in bonds, stocks, &c., in Wall street has caused no small amount of capital to seek other channels of investment. Besides the withdrawal from war to anti-war prices, which has been gradually going on for the past two or three years on almost all commodities, has tended to swell the volume of the circulating medium by giving to the greenback an increased purchasing power. Therefore, the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in calling in certain issues of bonds whereby capital that had been laid away was called, or rather forced, into active channels again, has a tendency to swell the aggregate volume. These are only some of the reasons of an easy money market the country over, but they are sufficient to show that this feature of money is one to very naturally exist under the circumstances are taken into consideration.

—In the Government bond market the volume of business is on the increase, and prices are strong, particularly for the latter issues of 5's. The installation of the first instalment of the new five per cent loan, which reduces the interest on $300,000,000 of the 5-20s, seems to be accepted by the holders of the 5-20s cheerfully, inasmuch as but the beginning by the government of a general interest reduction, and accordingly those who make it a rule to hold only government bonds are selling their 62s, 64s and 65s, and buying 67s and 68s. The former, as the "6s" issue is also principally held, are cheap at present as a small one, and not as cheap at present as the 67s. Other investors are better pleased with holding the value of other securities, which bear higher rates of interest, and are selling their 67s and 68s at a much lower price, thus taking the better class of railroad bonds and state and city stocks. We note this merely as an important fact showing the drift of the market. The *Tribune* says it is now taken for granted that the entire $300,000,000 new fives are placed, inasmuch as the Secretary's applications are rising $60,000,000, while the European applications were largely in excess of the aggregate. There is some anxiety now manifested as to the amount of 5-20s the Treasury will retire on the 1st proximo, and this will doubtless depend upon the amount of the cash subscriptions to the new 1881s.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¼
10-40s	114¼	114¼
Gold		

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Anello building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 31, 1871.	10:30	11:00	12:30	1:30	3:00	4:30
C. & H.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Del. Lack.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Pittsburg	98	98	98	98	98	98
Mich. Cent.	116	116	116	116	116	116
Lake Shore	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Illinois Cent.	124	124	124	124	124	124
C. C. & I. C.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
C. & N. W.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Do. pref.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Ft. W. & C.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ft. W. & Chicago	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Toledo & Wabash	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Do. pref.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Terre Haute	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do. pref.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Chic. & Alton	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do. pref.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
C. & I. R. R.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
N. J. Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Canton	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
W. U. Tel.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Adams Ex.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Wells F. Ex.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
American Ex.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—The gold premium showed a strong front to-day and higher prices are reported at the New York Gold Room. The *Post* says: It is a very easy matter now to lock up gold. The three per cent. certificates, which were mostly held by the New York banks as a part of their reserve, have been called in by the Treasury to be freely within the next few months that the banks are very willing to take gold from the speculators or others and carry it for an indefinite time for the use of three per cent. It strengthens their reserves, of course, and enables them to get a small profit on the use—about the same as the interest on the three per cents. Practically, therefore, the banks are in this way made "bulls" on gold.

—The New York *Times* says: "The Stock Exchange, while showing considerable strength in prices, does not work very satisfactorily for outside speculators in railroad stocks. The New York Central is the subject of increased interest in the market, and the hope is still held out that September will bring something like buoyancy. Wherever or by whomsoever the railroad stocks are dealt in, it is seems quite certain that there is no anxiety to sell at the going prices, which are an average 1 to 2 per cent. higher than a month ago.

Wabash continues the favorite of the moment among speculative stocks. We do not suppose many of the operators in it can tell how much stock there is in the market. The Company's report for the year ending December 31, 1870, showed a total increase of capital stock from $7,500,000 to $15,000,000, previously called the limit of the stock. But the financial part of the report for the year ending June 30, 1871, ended, and that a discount of $2,252,573 31; producing in cash only $854,281 69, or not quite thirty dollars a share. We see nothing stated as to the remnant of seven ten of the stock issued in 1870. This amount would appear to have been in the Company's hands; and if a large part of it be still supposed to be used for raising money by loans, until the Company sees fit to sell. In December, 1870, the natural supposition was that the present movement in the stock is designed, at least in part, for the advantageous sale of the Company's hypothecated stock.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks "on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. He receives sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or will indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city of Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 31, 1871.

REMARKS.—This is the last day of Summer, and ere these remarks are read Autumn will have entered upon its reign. This gives token of an early revival of trade, and if the well grounded hopes of business men are only partially realized, an unusually heavy trade may be looked for ere the winter sets in. We have few changes to note in prices, and these only in perishable articles. Flour, wheat, bacon and provisions, groceries, cheese, etc., are held firm at quotations. Butter—good to prime—is in demand for the requirements of the market. Eggs are in fair supply and prices stronger. The melon, fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied. We omit extended quotations.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—The market continues very firm, and there is a fair business doing. The current quotations are as follows: Tub, ordinary, good and choice, 36@42c; common and quarter fleece, 40@42c; three-eighths and half blood, 45@48c; three-quarter blood, 46@48c; fine XX, picklock, 46@48c; western mixed grades, dingy, 35@40c; combing wools, washed, 50@52c; do, unwashed, 40@42c; delaine, washed, 46@48c; medium 45@46c; do fine 46@48c; pulled wools, No 1 and super 50@52c; do No 2 and extra 46@48c; fine pulled 50@52c; short merino pulled 46@48c; Texas unwashed carpet 28@30c; do clothing 40@42c.

August 30.—Wool—The market presents no decided change. There is more inquiry for fleece, especially for the finer qualities, such as will soon be in requisition for making thin goods; but buyers as yet refuse to accede to the terms named by holders as a concession of late sales, considerable parcels could probably be moved, and dealers are also ready to purchase on this basis. Medium grades are in some demand, but manufacturers will purchase only as they are compelled by pressing wants to do so. Fine grades of holders, has not abated, however; many are busy packing parcels previously sold, and in grading others for the inspection of customers, and seem to regard the matter of obtaining asking rates as only a question of time. Medium and low fine is mostly held—light—there are some buyers present who seem to have a fair stock of wool, and who would pay about former rates, but the holders insist on higher values. Texas, Mexican and California wools are moving rather slowly—the latter is confirmed by a few parties who are offering sellers at present quotations. Fine foreign wools are selling more freely, part for export, but our manufacturers regard them with favor, and, in many instances, are giving them a preference over domestic fleece. The Carpet wools sell well if offered. The sales are 25,000 lb X and XX Michigan at 60 cents; 15,000 lb Canada and Michigan, 10,000 lb do and 15,000 lb Canada and Michigan, on private terms; and 50 lbs X and XX Western, on private terms; 20,000 lbs pulled, including 15,000 lbs super at 50@52c from the market, and 5,000 lbs fleece, part for export 55c; 25,000 lbs fine Texas at 46c; 20,000 lbs Mexican on private terms; 6,000 lbs Canadian pulled at 50c; 25,000 lbs fine Cape City California at 46c; 5,000 lbs assorted, 25,000 lbs Buenos Ayres, 30c; 15,000 lbs washed Cape, 46c; 10 bales Cape, 40c; 20 bales do, 42c; 10 bales Turkey, 40c; 10 bales Mexico, to land, on private terms; 500,000 lbs Montevideo, 10 bales Australian, terms; 500,000 lbs Montevideo, on private terms.—*Price Current.*

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Pig iron remains a fair inquiry, and prices are firmer. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $37 00, and No. 2 at $35 00 @ ton. Bar iron sells at $77 00@90 00. Scotch pig commands $33 00@34 00 @ ton.

NEW YORK.

August 30.—The market for Scotch pig has been rather quiet since our last. The high prices now current have had a tendency to check business, and nothing has been taken, but small parcels to supply immediate necessities. Sales are reported at 200 tons Gartsherrie at $36 from yard and $34 50 from ship and 100 tons Glengarnock at $35 from yard. There are no reports of sales of American obtainable, and the market for this description is consequently rather quiet, with prices in sellers' favor; 500 tons Forge sold for No. 1, and $45 for No. 2. New rails have been quiet, but the stock is light and prices are maintained. The sales are 1,000 tons 56 lb Steel rails at New Orleans, at $60 gold, time months credit; 1,000 do, old T., October delivery, and we do not hear of any sales of old rails on terms. Refined bar is firm, and rather more active at the advance agreed upon last week, as produced in our last figures, and appears still to indicate an upward tendency.—*Price Current.*

Baltimore Grocery Market.

August 30.—Coffee—The market for coffee continues strong, and such invoices as are offering are readily taken at full prices. We report sales to-day 2,332 bags Rio, ex "Vanmyden," on private terms, and 500 bags from second hands, ex "Ingraham," at 22½c gold. Prices as follows: Rio in bond at 18@18½c for fair to good cargoes; 19@19½c for prime do., and duty paid lots as ranging from 24½@25c, all gold. Stock to-day in first hands 50,000 bags.

Molasses—The market is quiet, with very light stock. We have no sales to report, but we quote prices for Cuba clayed Muscovado at 36@37c; do centrifugal on private terms; 39 hhds Porto Rico at 9½ @ 10c; 82 hhds Demerara vacuum pans at 42c; and 95 hhds Barbadoes at 36c for refining. We quote prices as follows, viz: For Porto Rico 32@35c; New Orleans 30@40c; grocery Cuba 30½@31c; centrifugal grades Porto Rico 9@10c; Demerara vacuum pans 42@43c; English Island 36@37c; New Orleans 36@40c.

Refined Sugars—The demand for refined sugars is active, with light supply, and prices are firm. Hard refined is held at 13½@13¾c, and soft do on a basis of 13½c for A white.

Syrups—The market continues dull, with little doing, and prices are nominally unchanged.

Rice—The market for Carolina is dull, and we hear of no sales except in small lots by retail dealers. We quote prices nominal at 7¾ to 8¾c. No sales of foreign.—*American.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅞@113.

NEW YORK, August 31—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 3@5 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold was steady at 112⅞@113, until after the Government sale, when it advanced to 112⅞@113, and remained firm at that price to the close. In the morning from 2 to 3 per cent. to-flat was asked for use, but to the afternoon 1-64 ₱ cent. was paid for carrying. Clearing $41,000,000. The bids for Governments sold to-day amounted to the unusually large sum of $60,324,000 at from 112.52 to 112.77; awards $1,000,000 at from 112.60@ to 112.77.

GOVERNMENTS.

Strong and higher, in sympathy with gold.

Coupons 1881	114½@...	5-20s, 1867	113½@...
5-20s, 1865	114½@...	5-20s, 1868	114@...
5-20s, 1865, new	114½@...	5-20s, 1869	114@...
5-20s, 1865, new	114½@...	Currency 6s	116@...

STATE SECURITIES.

In State bonds Tennessees were dull and heavy, and Missouris and new South Carolinas strong.

Missouris, 6s	92@...	Virginia, 6s	68@...
Tennessees, old	70@...	North Carolinas, old	44@...
Tennessees, new	70@...	North Carolinas, new	35@...
Virginias, new	69@...		

STOCKS.

The stock market early in the afternoon exhibited increased strength, with a general upward movement in prices. Speculation was the feature during the advance was quite general, and business better distributed than for some days past. The announcement from Washington this afternoon that Secretary Boutwell had called in one hundred millions of 5-20 bonds, was the main cause for the general firmness in prices. Pacific Mail, Wabash and Hannibal and St. Joseph. The latter stock, however, has been in demand for borrowing demand, and for a few days past money has been paid for the use of it at a premium. The report is that the Vanderbilt interest is striking with Lake Shore and thus will control the Wabash, Pacific Mail, Wabash and Hannibal and St. Joseph, and St. Joseph and Denver City, which will make the latter stock very valuable. Rock Island was also strong, and firm, but the close was not quite so strong and firm, but not up to the highest prices of the afternoon. Central and Union Pacific bonds were in demand and advanced.

Rock Island	103¾@...	Quicksilver	23@...
Mariposa	13@...	Do. pref.	45@...
Preferred	34@...	Wabash	42@...
Adams Express	63½@...	Do. pref.	70@...
Wells Fargo Express	24@...	Fort Wayne	100@...
American Express	56@...	Terre Haute	19½@...
Pacific Mail	55@...	Preferred	50@...
New York Central	93¾@...	Chic. Old and Wabash	93¾@...
New York Cent. Scrip	90@...	Chic. Rock and Pittsburgh	93¾@...
Erie	20@...	Chic. Old and Northwest	58@...
Do. pref.	36@...	Chic. Old and St. Paul	58@...
Harlem	131@...	Burlington and Quincy	116@...
Hudson River	117½@...	Illinois Central	124@...
Reading	93¾@...	Illinois Central	113@...
Michigan Central	116@...	Ohio and Mississippi	25@...
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98@...	Central Pacific Bonds	81@...
Northwestern	91¾@...	Union Pacific stock	81@...
Northwestern Pref'd	84@...		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 1 lower and corner broken, closing at from $1 15@1 15½ cash and $1 00@ September.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and 1@1½c lower, at 45@45½c cash, and 44½@44¾c September; this afternoon firm at 45@46c September.

OATS—Active and stronger at 29½c cash.

RYE—Dull and nominal; moderately active at 72@73½c.

BARLEY—No 2 easier at 66c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork weaker and nominally $17 25@ 17 50 cash, and $17 50@17 75 September. Lard weaker at 9½@9¾c cash and 9¾@9¾c September. Bulk meats firmer and a shade higher at $7 25@7 50.

CATTLE—Quiet and easier at $5@6 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Flour, middling to fancy $5 60@6 75; fancy, $6 80@7 25; superfine western and State $4 75@5 50; common to good extra western and State $5 60@6 75; choice do, $6 80@7 25; white western extra $6 80@7 25; choice do, $7 30@7 75; southern flour dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls; Rye flour quiet at $5@5 50. Wheat dropping; spring No 2 $1 20@1 21; No 1 do, $1 22@1 23; winter red western $1 23@1 24; amber do, $1 24@1 25; white do, $1 25@1 26; No 1 Chicago, $1 23@1 24; amber Michigan $1 24@1 25; white do, $1 25@1 26; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 23@1 24; amber do, $1 24@1 25; white do, $1 25@1 26; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 23@1 24; amber do, $1 24@1 25; white do, $1 25@1 26; Michigan do, reported sold at $1 24@1 25. Corn heavy; sales 97,000 bush. Whisky firm at 90.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Flour firm; family $5 00@5 25. Wheat quiet and easier; red $1 20@1 22; amber $1 25@1 27. Corn shipping active; sales 20,000 bush. Barley advanced 5@10c; sales 1,000 bush. Rye dull at 70c. Pork dull at $17 00. Butter scarce and firm at 18@20c. Cheese firm at 16@16½c. Whisky dull at 90c. Lard dull at 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats dropping at 6½@6¾c for shoulders and 8½@8¾c for clear sides; held at ½@¾c more; with no sales. Bacon firm; sales 197 bbls. Whisky firm at 90.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Coffee firm and quiet; sales 200 bags. Flour quiet; extra family $4 50; fancy firm but nothing doing. Provisions quiet and steady at previous prices. Whisky firm at 90. Corn in good demand and active for all grades; sales of 12 bbls at 50@ 52c; 1,000 bush at 53c; 2,000 bush at 54c; 1,000 bush at 55c; 1,000 bush choice at 56c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 31.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 Wabash $1 20; amber Michigan $1 22; white Michigan $1 22; amber Michigan $1 23; No 2 red winter $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 2 Michigan $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 1 Milwaukee $1 20; extra $1 21; No 2 Chicago $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 1 Michigan $1 20; No 2 Michigan $1 19; No 1 do $1 20; No 1 Michigan (to arrive) $1 20; rejected $1 10@1 15. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 47c; No 2 do 46c; No 3 do 45c; low mixed 44c; rejected 43c. Oats dull and lower at 30c. Rye dull at 70c. Barley dull; low grades 65c. Malt steady at $1 30. Cloverseed $4 25@4 30. Timothy dull at $2 00@2 05. Whisky firm at 90.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 31.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 Canada red $1 20; amber Michigan $1 22; white Michigan $1 23; No 1 white Michigan $1 24; amber Michigan $1 22; No 2 red winter $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 2 Michigan $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 1 Milwaukee $1 20; extra $1 21; No 2 Chicago $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 1 Michigan $1 20; rejected $1 10@1 15; No 2 Michigan (to arrive) $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 1 Milwaukee (to arrive) $1 20; extra $1 21; No 2 Chicago (to arrive) $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 1 Michigan (to arrive) $1 20; rejected $1 10@1 15. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 47c; No 2 do 46c; No 3 do 45c; low mixed 44c; rejected 43c. Oats dull and lower at 30c. Rye dull at 70c. Barley dull; low grades 65c. Malt steady at $1 30. Cloverseed $4 25@4 30. Timothy dull at $2 00@2 05. Whisky firm at 90.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.—Cotton—sales 300 bales; good ordinary 19½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 31.—Flour steady for demand but lower; sales 1,000 bush No 1 red winter at $1 20; 1,000 bush No 2 do at $1 18; 1,000 bush No 2 Michigan white at $1 20; 1,000 bush No 1 do at $1 21; 1,000 bush No 1 Milwaukee at $1 20; 1,000 bush No 2 do at $1 18; 1,000 bush No 2 Chicago at $1 18; 1,000 bush No 1 do at $1 20; 1,000 bush No 1 Michigan at $1 20; 1,000 bush No 2 do at $1 18; 1,000 bush rejected at $1 10@1 15. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 47c; No 2 do 46c; No 3 do 45c; low mixed 44c; rejected 43c. Oats dull and lower at 30c. Rye dull at 70c. Barley dull; low grades 65c. Malt steady at $1 30. Cloverseed $4 25@4 30. Timothy dull at $2 00@2 05. Whisky firm at 90.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 31.—Flour entire spring $5 00@ 5 25. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 spring $1 20; No 2 do $1 18; No 1 winter $1 20; No 2 do $1 18; No 1 Milwaukee $1 20; No 2 do $1 18; No 1 Chicago $1 20; No 2 do $1 18; No 1 Michigan $1 20; No 2 do $1 18; rejected $1 10@1 15; No 2 Michigan (to arrive) $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 1 Milwaukee (to arrive) $1 20; extra $1 21; No 2 Chicago (to arrive) $1 20; No 1 do $1 21; No 1 Michigan (to arrive) $1 20; rejected $1 10@1 15. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 47c; No 2 do 46c; No 3 do 45c; low mixed 44c; rejected 43c. Oats dull and lower at 30c. Rye dull at 70c. Barley dull; low grades 65c. Malt steady at $1 30. Cloverseed $4 25@4 30. Timothy dull at $2 00@2 05. Whisky firm at 90.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Calabria	Sept. 2	Liverpool.
Europa	Sept. 2	Glasgow.
Java	Sept. 6	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 6	Glasgow.
Ismalia	Sept. 6	Liverpool.
Russia	Sept. 7	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Sept. 8	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Sept. 9	Liverpool.
Minnehaha	Sept. 9	Liverpool.
India	Sept. 9	Glasgow.
Scandinavia	Sept. 13	Liverpool.
Cuba	Sept. 14	Liverpool.
Colorado	Sept. 14	Liverpool.
Parthia	Sept. 16	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 20	Liverpool.
Hermann	Sept. 20	Bremen.
St. Laurent	Sept. 21	France.
Nevada	Sept. 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

River twenty-four inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and cool.

Parker's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 31, 1871.

River twenty-eight inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and cool.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 31, 1871.

River four feet six inches and rising slowly. Weather cool and cloudy. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 31, 1871.

The Nashville passed down at 10:30 A. M. to-day. Nothing up. River rising slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

The marks last evening indicated four feet and rising slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant. All that is wanted at present to revive the river trade is a good stage of water sufficient to let out the coal fleet.

Captain James Brown, of Pittsburgh, is in Louisville.

Among the first boats due is the Mary Davage and barges, Capt. Motherail.

CAPT. DONALDSON, of the West Virginia, was in the city yesterday.

The telegraph reports 24 inches water at Oil City and stationary.

PARKERS Landing dispatches reports 28 inches and stationary.

BROWNSVILLE dispatches report three feet water and all is stand.

GREENSBURG dispatches report two feet water at that point.

The little Maysville was lying at the mouth of Kentucky river yesterday—cold.

The Lovell Cooling was the only boat agrounds at Four-mile last evening. The Liberty No. 4 arrived here with a large of pig iron.

The new Rio Grande packet San Juan will leave for her destination as soon as there is sufficient water to pass over the falls.

The light-draft packet Billy Parsons took her departure for Parkersburg with all the freight she wanted.

The steamer Schuyler, sold at St. Louis on Monday by the United States Marshal for a debt of $6,000, was bought by Captain Brunker, of Alton.

MR. MADDOX is now engaged in removing the foundation of the old bridge pier on the Nashville side of the Cumberland river, and in widening the channel at Nashville Island. He will next remove the construction at Gower's Island.

MR. LOUIS, the *Democrat* says: The Katie P. Koontz will probably come here when she returns to Sioux City from Fort Rice. The May Lowrie, Captain G. E. Bailey, D. H. Swaney, clerk, will shortly load for Red river or some other river.

THE directors of the Memphis Packet Company met yesterday, but no business of special outside importance was transacted. It was resolved to call a meeting of the stockholders, to be held on next Friday morning, for the consideration of the suggestions by the board.

NEWS of the suspension of navigation at Lock No. 2, the steamer West Virginia, Captain Jackson, will leave Port Perry daily on the arrival of the 2:15 P. M. train from Pittsburgh. For further information inquire of Capt. S. R. Patterson, at the Connellsville depot.

A PINE STORY.—A Cairo correspondent writes: A fish caught in the Ohio last night was found, upon dissection, to have a large piece of silver lodged in its stomach. It was a very much tooth-pulled job to get up, so that it is impossible to tell what it originally was.

AT the request of passengers on the slack water, the boats will connect with the cars at Port Perry instead of McKeesport. In order to meet their views the change has been made. Captain A. A. Cook has been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for the comfort of passengers and the advantage of shippers.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

ON Saturday morning last, Mr. Robert Lee, a submarine explorer at work on the wrecks of the America and United States, which boats were lost nearly three years ago, near Warsaw, about fifty miles below here, found the remains of a woman beneath the hull of the America. She was past recognition, but the discovery of a full set of false teeth, on gutta percha, and three gold rings, two of which bear the initials S. J. and H. A., called one the name of Thomas Dekalb Harris, may serve to identify it. The person is supposed to have been about sixty years old.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the present—during the time the water remains drawn from Pool No. 1—freight and passengers for Brownsville, Geneva and way points on the slackwater, will be conveyed by the Connellsville Railroad to Port Perry, and thence by boats. The passengers will leave daily at 4:30 P. M.

THE Mollie Ebert, for New Orleans, got at Cairo 5,168 barrels of flour, 150 barrels lime, 125 barrels bran, 50 packages butter, 40 bales hay, 93 barrels hominy, 180 barrels meat, 230 sacks corn, 83 packages feathers, 50 bbls whisky, 130 barrels potatoes, 40 boxes cheese, and about 50 or 60 tons of sundries for New Orleans, besides a good cargo for way points.

THE steamer Viola Belle, lately sunk, was classed as an A No. 1 mountain boat. She was valued at $16,000, and insured for $11,000 in the following offices: Enterprise, Cincinnati, $2,000; Peabody, Wheeling, $2,250; Franklin, Wheeling, $2,250; Commercial, Chicago, $2,250; Independent, Boston, $500; Citizens' of Wheeling, $961. The Viola Belle has run in sundry trades and rivers. She was lately employed on the upper Missouri, and was on her way to St. Louis when lost.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a fatal character occurred on board the steamer Petrolia, on her trip from Pittsburgh on Sunday last. While lowering her chimneys to pass the bridge at Monongahela City the line parted and the chimney fell, striking a lead hand, Jefferson Mahaffey, crushing him between the chimneys and the pilot house, causing his death in a short time. Deceased leaves a wife and four or six children to mourn his untimely call.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: Business on the levee was active in the forenoon, owing to the departure of the Memphis packets. Rates remain firm, with a probability of a fall to-day. Shipments South are very heavy, and we expect them to pick up still more this week. Nearly all the lower packets are bringing up good cargoes of iron, which are reshipped on the Memphis packets. The Memphis Packet Company has in keep the latter packets busy for about two weeks. The Nashville will be ready to go to Nashville and New Orleans. Whether she will make it profitable to go to New Orleans is more than we can say, but it is not likely, as we have too many boats loading for that port now for the quantity of freight being shipped.

UPPER MISSOURI.—Of the Kountz line of steamers there is but one now lying at the levee—the Isaac Reed—are on duty up and down the river. During the next week the Fort Benton Transportation Company expect to send up the river at least three boat loads of freight. The river at this point is still falling, and the sandbars and snags now show themselves very plainly. Boating above here is slow business. There remains back about 1,500 tons of Government supplies, principally flour, on the transportation contract on the Northwest Company this season. The Reed is now loading for this steamer, the first half of her cargo for Yankton Agency. The return of the Expedition from the Yellowstone has been looked for for some days past. The steamer Far West, Captain W. R. Massie, cleared at one o'clock P. M. yesterday for Fort Benton and Grand river agencies. She consisted of 200 tons of Government flour for Indian use.—*St. Louis Republican, 30th.*

CINCINNATI.—Wednesday's *Commercial* on the situation says: Low water causes the local packets to arrive irregularly, sparring over the bars, how water and ice in the local fog! In retrospect the river is a great, more particularly while all the regular packets are receiving freight at high water rates. The Granite State departs for Pomeroy this evening, followed by the Anna to-morrow evening, Captain Ben Shackelford, of the Granite State, was in yesterday, where his family have been enjoying the delights of the country.

The Anna's pilots only report thirty inches to Ironton, and the channel ragged. She reports the Skillington and Lizzie Bay aground on the bar below Big Sow Greenup, and the Nashville above Augusta.

Captain Ben Shackelford, of the Granite State, has a brief illness. His brother, Captain R. W. Wise, and Captain Jos. Brown left for Louisville last evening, and may be induced to load the Spray at Portland for New Orleans.

THE last number of *Every Saturday* contains a splendid sketch, entitled "A Trip on the Mississippi Steamboat," with illustrations, representing the Robert E. Lee and Natchez racing under the Eads bridge, through the heating attachment with water at a very high temperature, varying from 150° to 212°, thus preventing any explosion, and does away with the danger attending place, especially in tubular boilers, thereby causing the fires to leak. It also utilizes the waste heat, or steam, and the same water used over, thus saving the consumption of fuel. It has less liability to burn the fires, as it keeps the water surface free from mud and other impurities, thereby lessening the liability of explosion. These are only a few of the many points claimed for the invention, and we show that Morse's Heating Apparatus is just the thing for steamers on Wolf river and found by actual measurement that it saves fifteen per cent. in fuel, and at the same time steam is generated. It is an excellent return flue plate for back end of boiler. The apparatus is put up by Reed, Sellers & Co., and Marsh McDonald, coal dealers of Pittsburgh, for a whole year, and they are unable to say, but it don't seem likely, as we have too many boats loading for that port now for the quantity of freight being shipped.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

1 C Gault, 1 car oats. Joseph Dilworth & Co, 1 car coal. D Woerner, 1 car hay. Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car pipe. Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, 1 car boiler plate. Hubbard & Co, 1 car pig iron. Young & Co, 1 car coal. Jones & Laughlins, 1 car pig iron. Hubbard & Co, 1 car boiler plate. Hubbard & Co, 1 car pig iron. Hubbard & Co, 1 car pig iron. Hubbard & Co, 1 car pig iron

THE VERY LATEST.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

Further Particulars of the Four-Oared Race.

HALIFAX, August 31.—The great four-oared boat race came off to-day. The water was rough with a northeasterly breeze and considerable swell. The start took place at a quarter past one. The positions were determined by drawing lots. At the start the Renforth crew shot ahead, making forty-two strokes. The Tyne crew followed at forty-one strokes, the Americans at forty-four, and the Four at forty. At a third of a mile the Roche crew gave up. Until nearing the stake-boat the two English crews were past and turned beautifully, distancing their rivals somewhat. The next to pass was the Four crew, followed closely by the Americans. At the fourth mile Renforth was fourth and Barton last. At the fifth mile the Americans made a spurt, and came up, and in a few minutes the boats were abreast. At this point the excitement was intense. From here the Winship crew gained slowly, the Four crew being close up, and the American crew slightly behind. The Winship crew made a desperate effort amid the applause of the crowd, and won the race. The Four crew also did their very best, and to the delight of the Nova Scotians, came in a good second, followed closely by the Americans and the Renforth crew. The time of the race was given at forty-five minutes and four seconds. The second race will take place early to-morrow, should the weather permit.

ROSENZWEIG.

Confession of Jane Johnson, the Servant Girl.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Jane Johnson, an inmate and so-called servant in Dr. Rosenzweig's family, has confessed to Superintendent Kelso, a girl answering the description of the body found in the trunk, came to the doctor's house from New Jersey on Wednesday of last week she was a total stranger. On the day of her arrival the lady was taken away by her friends the next night, after which she heard nothing of her. The girl states that on Saturday about noon she was sent out of the house with the children, and remained out about an hour and a half, and does not know what took place in the house during that time. It was at that hour that the trunk was taken from the house by the truckman. She identifies the comforter found with the remains in the trunk as one that was used upon Dr. Rosenzweig's bed. A diaper was also found in the trunk which she recognizes as belonging to Mrs. Rosenzweig's baby.

OHIO POLITICS.

Speech of Hon. Joseph Medill at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., August 31.—Hon. Joseph Medill addressed the Young Men's Republican Club to-night, reviewing the Ohio Democratic financial new departure as set forth by General Ewing. He said the beginning of prosperity for the whole Republican and similar professes already issued, was merely want professes made in vain. The speech was listened to by a large crowd, who frequently and heartily applauded the speaker.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1871.

THE KU-KLUX.

Senator Scott, chairman of the Ku-Klux Committee, had a long interview with the President to-day, in which he brought to the notice of the latter the continued outrages upon loyal men in South Carolina, and the failure of the civil authorities to bring the guilty parties to punishment. The Senator suggested the propriety of sending a proclamation under the Ku-Klux act, preliminary to the declaration of martial law in the disaffected parts of South Carolina. The President agreed to the suggestion, and the action recommended may soon be looked for.

THE INTERNATIONALS ORGANIZING.

An attempt has lately been made to organize a branch of the Internationals, or Paris Communists, in this city, and to further the advance of this objectionable body was recently issued having the following title page: "Defense of Paris Commune. Address of General Council International to the workingmen of Europe and United States. Issued by the Washington section of the International. Washington, D. C., 1871." A meeting composed of white and blacks was held last night, at which violent speeches were made, one of the speakers, colored, having at the City Hall labor meeting last night, demanded the blood of contractors and aristocrats. About fifty persons were present.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

In the inquest on the Eastern Railroad disaster at Boston, yesterday, Andrew S. Brown, engineer of the Pullman train, was examined at great length, touching the occurrence. He testified, among other things, that according to the signals displayed, he was entitled to the road clear when he left the depot in Boston he was told to look out for the Saugus Branch train, and that nothing was said about the Beverly accommodation, the train which he ran into and wrecked.

The counting-house of Baker & Merrill, of Boston, was robbed yesterday of $50,000 in securities of different kinds.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 31.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Thursday, August 31, as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls spot crude, P. T. Co., spot	"	$1 45
500 bbls Petroleum Center, H. G., delivered	4	75
40 bbls Roseneville, regardless	4	75
100 bbls Roseneville, regardless	4	70
325 bbls Roseneville, regardless	4	70
200 bbls lower crude, H. G. 30 days	4	90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 4[illegible]	4	90

This being the closing day of the month, many contracts fall due, and parties gave their time and attention to making settlements, so that the day's business was very light. Prices, however, remain steady, holders are firm and nothing is for sale from sellers.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—River stationary with four feet in the channel.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—River falling rapidly with two inches in the chute, four feet on Portland bar, four feet at Shaw's Ferry, Falls and Cannelton, eight inches at French Island. Clear and cool. Business active.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 31.—Weather clear and cool; mercury 70. River risen one inch. Port last: Up—Peerless, 9 A. M.; Ella Stevens, 9 A. M.; John Hall, 11 A. M.; East Claire and Sargent, 11 A. M. Down—Leviathan, 8:30 A. M.; Wm. Phillips, 8:30 A. M.; P. W. Strader, 5:30 A. M. Business fair.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 31.—Port list: Dick Johnson, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Mary Miller, Evansville packet, 2 A. M.; Empire, Evansville packet, 5 A. M.; Mt. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Carrie V. Koontz, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; J. L. Hyatt, Memphis to Cairo, 12 M.; A. & K. Hollman, Louisville packet, noon; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 P. M.; Capital City, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 P. M. Shipments: Clear; nothing to carry 60.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Arrived—Argonaut, Tennessee river; Yeager and Ames, New Orleans; Rob Roy, and Morris, Red River; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg. Departed—Emilie Lacarge, Vicksburg; Morrill, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Kentucky; Montanessee, Cumberland; Belle of Memphis, Memphis. Weather cloudy and pleasant. The Emilie Lacarge is the only boat reported. The rate of freight reached here per river this month 67,677; shipments 87,354; total number of arrivals for the month 502, of which 101 were from the upper Mississippi, 48 from the lower Mississippi, 48 from the Missouri, 16 from the Illinois, 10 from other rivers, and 80 barges. Wharfage collected, $10,166.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Country buyers are beginning to purchase seasonable styles and business is quite lively among leading commission houses, but jobbing commission men are comparatively quiet. Prices generally firm at the close. Sheetings, shirtings, drills and cotton flannels firm at the printed cottons dull for best makes and for second qualities and for prints and ginghams entire dullness and black alpacas dull. Some New York Mills sateens sold at 20c. Fancy cashmere ginghams for Glasgow Bay Bird Cross sequare 10[illegible]. Accident Dundee Head Bleach at 12½c. New Mills cheviots bring for No. 60, 10c; for No. 56, 9c; for No. 50, 8c. Brown cotton goods in limited demand, but firm. Ticks dull; do do; do A 13c; Fremont H brown 10c; do A 10c, and Lyman F brown 11c.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, August 31, 11:35 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Rain.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.16	66	S. W.	2	00
Cairo	30.14	80	Calm	0	00
Cleveland, Ohio	30.16	68	S. W.	2	00
Chicago, Ill.	30.10	68	S.	1	00
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	72	Calm	0	00
Cleveland, O.	30.16	68	S. W.	1	00
Detroit, Mich.	30.16	66	S. W.	1	00
Memphis, Tenn.	30.16	80	Calm	0	00
Nashville, Tenn.	30.18	69	S.	0	00
New Orleans, La.	30.12	80	S.	0	00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.13	71	S.	0	00
St. Louis, Mo.	30.12	80	S.	0	00
St. Paul	30.06	66	S.	0	00

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 0, clear; 1, fair; 2, cloudy; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, North-western and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Committee Meetings.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils convened last night, and after some business transacted approved the pay roll, which amounted to $8,291 for the night police, and $301 33 for the day police. The police will be paid off to-day.

At the meeting of the Street Committee last evening the contract for laying the Stowe pavement in Stockton avenue, between Federal street and Union avenue, was awarded to Mr. W. S. Roberts, at three dollars per square foot.

FALL STYLES.—The name of Nutting has become "familiar as household words" with people who look out for the best clothing at the lowest prices. The C. G. B. clothing store is now the objective point for all who desire to make a good appearance in the world, and yet do not wish to devote the greater part of their income to keeping up a wardrobe. Nutting is now in the market with his fall stock of gentlemen's garments, made up from the best material, and cut in the most fashionable New York mode, which he sells at one price, and that the lowest. A perfect fit can always be secured at 42 Sixth street, and all in want of clothing should call there.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Swem, the gentlemanly and accommodating business man at H. H. Palmer's hat emporium, No. 84 Wood street, has just returned from a business tour in the East, and has brought with him one of the largest and best selected stocks of hats and caps for the fall trade to be found in this city. In fact the stock is complete, embracing all the novelties in style and quality, and having been purchased for cash, exclusively, can be sold upon more reasonable terms than the same quality of goods can be sold when purchased on time.

The funeral of the late John Harding Page, Esq., took place yesterday from Christ Church, Penn and Eighth streets. The funeral was the largest that ever left the church, which evinced the respect and esteem in the community held for the deceased. Among the long array of mourners was Rev. Dr. Page of the Episcopal Church, who was a near brother to the deceased.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

The Morgan Raid on Try Street—A Few Words of Explanation.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Several days since a communication appeared in your paper signed by "One Who Knows," in which the writer tried to make it appear that Mr. Ben. W. Morgan had been improperly influenced by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to the Try street trouble. "One Who Knows" had entered the lists as an opponent of Mr. M., because that gentleman did not see proper to reply to a communication signed "Shipper," asking if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had not succeeded in turning him over to it. "One Who Knows," in the article referred to, starts out with the avowed purpose of telling the public all about it, but his statements and assertions are so far wide of the truth that no one who read the daily papers giving an account of the matter at the time could be deceived by them. If you will allow me the space in your columns, I shall endeavor to show that "One Who Knows" knows nothing about the matter. In the first place he says that when "the project of permitting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to occupy Try street was first mooted, it had no more strenuous or virulent opponent than Benjamin W. Morgan," and then proceeds to state in a very unbecoming manner to pronounced the proposed change an outrage." All the facts being put into the question, we are certain they will not. Mr. Morgan discovered that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was taking possession of Try street, and was then the act of making an excavation for a pier immediately opposite the mouth of Front avenue. Knowing that if the proposed change was carried into effect the Connellsville freight depot would be practically and literally walled in he visited the office of the then mayor as chairman of the Street Committee, and quietly but determinedly informed Mr. Creighton that the work then in progress must be suspended. A consultation was held, and Mr. C. remarked that the only way in which the work could be suspended was by the arrest of the working party, and it was decided to adopt that course. The very next day Mr. Morgan rushed to the Mayor's office in hot haste and demanded in the most imperative manner that the workmen be arrested. This was done, and Mr. Morgan did not then or subsequently ask a single favor. The Commissioner Linderman should make an information before the Mayor against the railroad company. The information was made, and when the laborers resumed work they were arrested on warrants based upon the information made by the Street Commissioner. Two gangs were arrested, and a third gang would have been taken in custody if the execution of the matter could be made. Instead of granting the power, Select Council passed a resolution of the most insulting character to the Mayor, directing him to make the investigation, thus taking the matter entirely out of the hands of the Street Committee. During the course of the debate on the resolution in Common Council, Hon. John P. Penney spoke strongly in favor of the action of the Railroad Company, and Mr. Penney said: "Why stop the Reform Council, as it is called, and who knows." Mr. Penney's allusion to the Select Council virtually say to the Committee: "You must stop this investigation right here; we are against it, now our action before had condemned us; the people expect this investigation to go further, and I, and every member of Select Council, must stop it." This was always the position of the Retrenchment and Reform committee. I hold them to their responsibility, and will vote for no resolution to stop the work of the *bona fide* committee." But why append a new committee to take the charges out of the hands of the regular committee? Is it because some of their friends have been hurt? Is this the reason why Select Council has not completed the municipal go to their?"

But notwithstanding this determined opposition, through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Morgan a rule of the Water Committee is now in force requiring that all plans for the laying of water pipes shall be on file in the office of the clerk of the Water Committee, which was never done before. Whenever the writer may mean by the term, the *Record* proves him to be a man of action as well as of words